



## NO CONFERENCE WITH CARNEGIE

Millionaire Willing But  
Officials Fail to Seize  
Opportunity.

## MRS. CHADWICK MAY YET BE ARRESTED

Left Holland House Yesterday,  
But Was Followed by Secret  
Service Men—Fainted  
at Hotel and Is  
Now Very  
Ill.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, December 6.—The expected  
did not happen to-night in the Chad-  
wick case, and all predictions proved at  
fault, when at a late hour it was an-  
nounced that no conference between Fed-  
eral officers and Andrew Carnegie had  
been held at the latter's home.

This turn was surprising, for Mr. Car-  
negie had announced in the course of  
the day that he would be glad to re-  
ceive a Federal officer, and it was ex-  
pected that F. F. Oldham, representing  
the comptroller of the treasury, which  
meet him to-night, and that the matter  
of the notes alleged to have been given  
Jeynolds, of Cleveland, and said to bear  
the name of Andrew Carnegie, would be  
discussed.

As unexpected as the news that no con-  
ference was held was the departure of  
Mrs. Chadwick from the Holland House,  
where she has resided, for the New Am-  
sterdam Hotel. She was accompanied by  
her son and a maid and took with her  
some baggage. Secret service men, who  
have been at the Holland for several days,  
followed Mrs. Chadwick.

Andrew Squire, a Cleveland attorney,  
representing Irt Reynolds, made the an-  
nouncement to-night, after several confer-  
ences with Reevolver Lyon, Mr. Oldham  
and others, that he believed there would  
be no further developments in the case  
before to-morrow, and also said that Mr.  
Oldham had returned to Washington. This  
announcement was the first indication  
that there would not be a meeting at  
Mr. Carnegie's home to-night.

Stories of a possible arrest in the case  
were still current this evening, but no  
known warrant has been issued.

Lawyer Carpenter, one of Mrs. Chad-  
wick's counsel in New York, declined to  
give the results of the numerous con-  
ferences to-day. Percy W. Carver, coun-  
sel for Herbert D. Newton, in an inter-  
view with an Associated Press representa-  
tive, said that the Newton claim had  
not been paid, and that no new assurances  
had been given as to its payment, and  
George W. Ryall, associated with Mr.  
Carver, gave no new information beside  
confirming the story that he had been in  
conference with Mrs. Chadwick to-day.  
As to the subject of their talk he de-  
clined to make any statement.

## Has More Than a Million.

Frank Lyon, receiver of the Oberlin  
Bank, arrived in this city to-day, accom-  
panied by F. F. Oldham, counsel repre-  
senting the comptroller's office at Wash-  
ington. Mr. Lyon would neither affirm  
nor deny that he had with him the two  
notes for \$500,000, bearing the name of  
Andrew Carnegie. He declared that his  
business was not with Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Oldham had a long interview with  
Mr. Lyon to-day. Neither would  
make any statement except to admit that  
the subject of conversation had been the  
use of Mr. Carnegie's name on the notes  
held by the bank.

Ir. Reynolds, secretary and treasurer  
of the Wade Park Bank, of Cleveland,  
who arrived here to-day, called on Mrs.  
Chadwick.

ence to a statement made by Mr. Beck-  
with, was interviewed to-day with re-  
gard to the statement made by Mr. Beck-  
with in Oberlin, Ohio, last night.

"Were you ever in Oberlin, Ohio?" was  
asked.

"Yes," answered Mr. Powers.

"Were you there with Mrs. Chadwick?"

"Do you know Mr. Beckwith?"

"Yes, I know all of these people."

"Are you the New York lawyer referred  
to in his statement?"

"No."

"Did you ever see the note for \$500,000,  
said to be signed 'Andrew Carnegie'?"

"I decline to answer."

"Have you seen Mr. Reynolds?"

"No, but I expect to see him to-day.  
I still believe and know Mrs. Chadwick  
to be an honest woman. All of her debts  
will be paid in full."

"Has she a million dollars?"

"Yes, and more than a million."

## What Carnegie Says.

Andrew Carnegie said to-day that he  
had nothing to add to his previous de-  
clarations of the signatures of the notes at-  
tributed to him. He asked what were the  
latest developments and learned that with  
apparent interest. He said that he would  
be glad to see Mr. Lyon or any one else  
connected with the affair, and added: "If  
any United States government official  
will come to see me he will receive a very  
gracious reception."

Mr. Carnegie intimated that he desired  
to see the receiver or any government  
official concerned in the proceedings  
against Mrs. Chadwick in order to make  
to them his declarations that he did not  
written the signatures attributed to him.

## Woman Fainted; Is Prostrated.

It was about 10 P. M. when Mrs. Chad-  
wick with her son and maid left an ele-  
vator in the Holland House and took a  
cab. She walked slowly and her action  
indicated that she has not fully recovered  
from her recent indisposition.

As soon as Mrs. Chadwick's cab left the  
hotel, secret service men took other ve-  
hicles and drove after her.

At the New Amsterdam Hotel she was  
helped into the women's reception room,  
where she fainted. After some five min-  
utes, the woman was able to walk again,  
and, according to her son, she went to the  
elevator and was shown to a room on the  
first floor.

The son and maid carried Mrs. Chad-  
wick's baggage. The son returned to the  
reception room for the baggage after  
he had taken his mother to her room,  
and the secret service men followed him  
and went back to his mother.

The detectives refused to say what they  
had shortly before midnight, Mrs. Chad-

## TRUST REAPS RICH HARVEST

Merger of Tobacco Com-  
panies Takes Its  
Old Name.

## JAMES B. DUKE'S NOTABLE CAREER

Interesting Story of the Organi-  
zation of the American To-  
bacco Co.—Major Ginter the  
First President—Mr. Duke  
Chosen to be Head of  
New Corporation.

Had not the fertile brain of J. B.  
Duke, of Durham, hit upon the scheme  
of selling ten cigarettes for five cents,  
the great tobacco trust that has lived  
and flourished since 1890, would probably  
have never existed.

A gentleman, well known in the busi-  
ness world of the South, is authority for  
the above statement, and this is the  
story:

About the year 1885 the tobacco firm of  
W. Duke, Sons and Company, of Dur-  
ham, N. C., because of conditions  
then existing held a meeting to consider  
ways and means. Mr. J. B. Duke, a  
member of the firm of W. Duke, Sons  
and Company, suddenly held up a sheet  
of paper on which he had written "ten  
cigarettes for five cents." Up to this time  
cigarettes had been sold only at the rate  
of one cent each and it was all that Mr.  
J. B. Duke could do to induce his part-  
ners to accept the new departure.

The time was ripe for such a change;  
for it was known that the tax on cigar-  
ettes was to be reduced within a few  
weeks, and so this adventurous firm  
placed on the market a cigarette that  
was sold at exactly half the price charged  
for the output of other factories, and  
almost in a single night found success  
and wealth knocking loudly at their door.  
The business thus firmly launched, grew  
in great strides until the Dukes were in  
a position to dictate to the cigarette  
world. In the year 1889 Mr. J. B. Duke  
conceived the idea of a combination of  
the cigarette factories of the first rank,  
and although it is known that one at  
least of the largest firms was bitterly  
opposed to the move, on the last of Jan-  
uary, 1890, the scheme was completed,  
and the cigarette trust was organized  
under the laws of New Jersey, and with  
the name of the American Tobacco Com-  
pany. The firms composing this company  
were: Allen and Ginter, of Richmond;  
W. Duke, Sons and Company, of Dur-  
ham; W. S. Kimball and Company, of  
Rochester; Kinney Brothers, of New  
York city; and Goodwin and Company, of  
New York.

## Ginter First President.

Major Lewis Ginter, of the firm of  
Allen and Ginter, was the company's first  
president, but resigned after a short term  
and was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Duke,  
who became then and has been ever since  
the dominating power of the tobacco  
world.

The capitalization of the American To-  
bacco Company was as follows: \$14,000,-  
000 of preferred stock at par; \$54,-  
000,000 of common stock. There were no  
bonds issued by this first company.

Mr. Duke soon grew weary of limited  
power conferred to the monopoly of the  
cigarette industry, determined to get  
control of the plug tobacco industry.

With this aim in view, his company be-  
gan the manufacture of plug tobacco.  
This branch of the American Tobacco  
Company was called the National To-  
bacco works and its principal output was  
the "Battle Axe" brand, that simply  
played havoc with the plug trade.

The brand was richly named for its an-  
cestor, the manufacture of plug tobacco  
on the market meant war to the bitter  
end. Fortune still favored Mr. Duke,  
and so in 1898, he successfully  
combined a number of plug tobacco firms  
whose combined output practically placed  
the other manufacturers at his mercy.

It is another story full of interest to  
tell how these independent manufacturers  
often against their will, and often  
without their knowledge, were led to be-  
come component parts of the plug trust.

Those who followed the strategy of that  
campaign will recall how, when the trust  
showed down, the combination got-  
ting together to fight the Duke interests,  
proved to be only a stalking horse used  
by Mr. Duke himself.

This second combination was the Con-  
tinental Tobacco Company, incorporated  
under the laws of New Jersey, on De-

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

## ROANOKE MERCHANT ROBS HIS OWN STORE

Shoots a Policeman Who Ac-  
costed Him at the  
Door.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROANOKE, VA., Dec. 6.—Mr. Geo. W.  
Ammon, a prominent citizen and mer-  
chant, was arrested this morning, charged  
with shooting Officer Overstreet. Mr.  
Ammon's store has been robbed several  
times lately and Officer Overstreet has  
been spending nights in watching for the  
thief. He claims that at 4:30 this morn-  
ing he saw Mr. Ammon break the glass  
out of the front door and enter. He ap-  
proached him, the inquiry: "What in the  
world do you mean, Mr. Ammon?" when  
the latter shot at him. One of the  
bullets struck him right over the heart,  
but owing to his heavy clothing, it merely  
bruised the skin. He was knocked  
down by the shock and Mr. Ammon fled.

At 4:30 last night and did not know any-  
thing about the robbery until he was ar-  
rested.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Herold Square  
was the scene of a meeting of Rich-  
monders. W. B. Pizzini, J. B. Danforth,  
J. A. MacMillan, Hoffman-W. H. Cam-  
bell, York-J. T. Palmatier.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## MESSAGE READ BEFORE CONGRESS

President Reviews Lead-  
ing Issues, but Avoids  
the Tariff Question.

## WANTS LAW FOR PURE ELECTIONS

Commends Jamestown Tercen-  
tenary Celebration—Discusses  
Capital and Labor, Foreign  
Relations and Philippine  
Policy—Pleads for Up-  
building of Navy.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The  
message of President Roosevelt to Con-  
gress was read in both Houses to-day. It  
was in part as follows:  
To the Senate and House of Representa-

The nation continues to enjoy note-  
worthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of  
course primarily due to the high level  
division of our citizenship, taken  
together with our great natural resources;  
but an important factor therein is the  
working of our long-continued govern-  
mental policies. The people have empha-  
tically expressed their approval of the prin-  
ciples underlying these policies, and their  
desire that these principles be kept sub-  
stantially unchanged, although of course  
applied in a progressive spirit to meet  
changing conditions.

The enlargement of scope of functions  
of the National Government required by  
our development as a nation involves, of  
course, increase of expense; and the  
period of prosperity through which the  
country is passing justifies expenditures  
which would be wise in hard times. Bat-  
tlefields and forts, public buildings, and  
improved waterways are investments  
which should be made when we have the  
money; but abundant revenues and a  
large surplus always invite extravagance,  
and constant care should be taken to  
guard against unnecessary increase of  
the ordinary expenses of government.  
The cost of doing government business  
should be regulated with the same rigid  
economy as the cost of doing a private  
business.

## Capital and Labor.

In the vast and complicated mechanism  
of our modern civilized life the dominant  
note is the note of industrialism; and the  
relations of capital and labor, and the  
peculiarly of organized capital and orga-  
nized labor, to each other and to the pub-  
lic at large come second in importance  
only to the ultimate question of govern-  
ment. Our legislative form of government,  
with its sharp division of authority be-  
tween the Nation and the several States,  
has been on the whole far more ad-  
vantageous to development than a  
more strongly centralized government.  
But it is undoubtedly responsible for  
much of the difficulty of meeting gov-  
ernment. The new problems pre-  
sented by the total change in indus-  
trial conditions on this continent during  
the last half century, in the case of the  
United States, is especially true of the  
laws affecting the employment of capital  
in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is no  
less important, but it is simpler. As  
long as the States retain the primary  
control of the police power the circum-  
stances must be altogether extreme with-  
out requiring interference by the Federal  
authorities, whether in the way of safegu-  
ing the rights of labor or in the way of  
seeing that wrong is not done by un-  
scrupulous persons who shield themselves  
behind the name of labor. If there is resistance  
to the Federal Courts, interference with the  
mails, or interstate commerce, or moles-  
tation of Federal property, or if the  
State authorities in some crisis which  
they are unable to face call for help, then  
the Federal Government may interfere;  
but such interference may be caused  
by a condition of things arising out  
of a trouble connected with some  
question of labor, the interference itself  
requiring the force of restoring order  
without regard to the questions which  
have caused the breach of order—for to  
keep order is a primary duty and in a  
time of disorder and lawlessness the  
Federal Government must be ready to  
act. The Federal Government must be  
ready to act in the name of the Nation  
in the enforcement of Federal laws.

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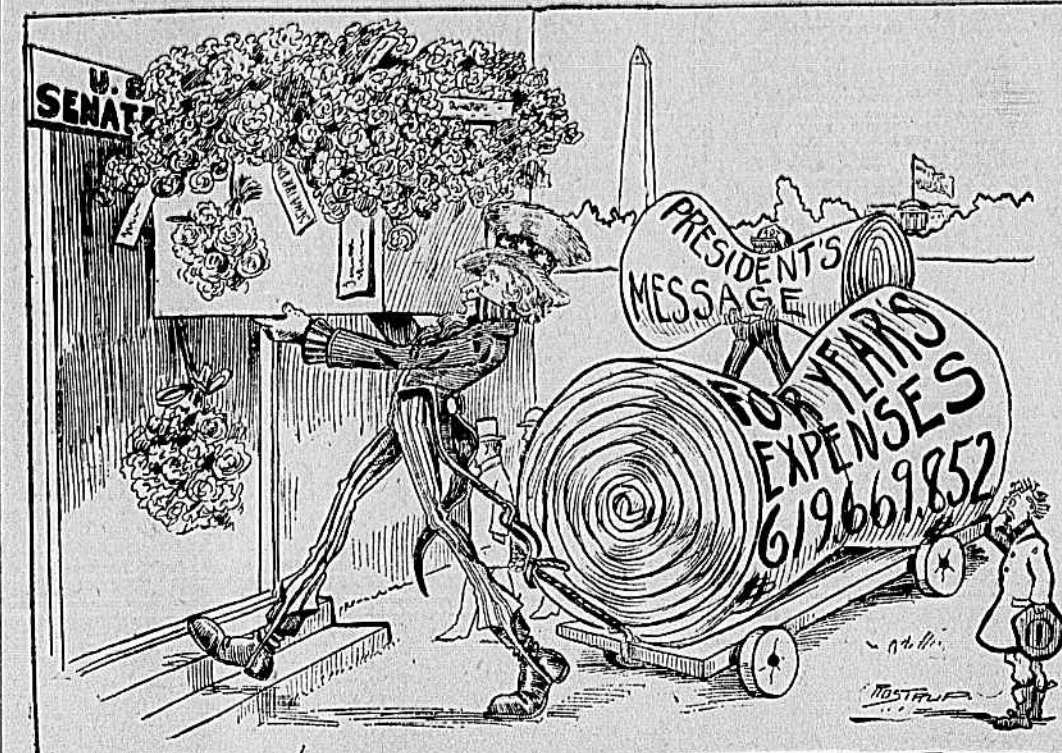
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(Continued on Twelfth Page.)



THE OPENING OF CONGRESS!

## PERTINENT POINTS IN MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CONGRESS

Wage-workers have an entire right to organize  
and by all peaceful and honorable means to en-  
deavor to persuade their fellows to join with  
them in organizations. They have under no cir-  
cumstances the right to commit violence upon  
those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who  
refuse to support their organizations, or who side  
with those with whom they are at odds; for mob  
rule is intolerable in any form.

Wherever the national government has power  
there should be a stringent employers' liability  
law, which should apply to the government itself  
where the government is an employer of labor.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our rail-  
roads is a matter of grave public concern, and  
urgently calls for action by the Congress.

There is no objection to employer's of the gov-  
ernment forming or belonging to unions; but  
the government can neither discriminate nor  
discriminate against non-union men who seek to  
be employed under it.

In my judgment the most important legisla-  
tive act now needed as regards the regulation of  
corporations is this act to confer on the Inter-  
state Commerce Commission the power to re-  
vise rates and regulations, the revised rate to  
take effect on the date of the revision, and  
until the court of review reverses it.

No Christian and civilized community can af-  
ford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern  
for the youth of to-day; for, if so, the community  
will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial  
burden and social degradation in the to-morrow.

There should be severe child-labor and factory  
inspection laws.

It is very desirable that married women should  
not work in factories. The prime duty of the  
man is to work, to be breadwinner; the prime  
duty of the woman is to be the mother, the  
housewife.

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads  
the tricentennial celebration of the settlement at  
Jamestown, Va., with which the history of what  
has now become the United States really begins.

I commend this to your favorable consideration.

It is an event of prime historic significance, in  
which all the people of the United States should  
feel, and should show, great and general interest.

The power of the government to protect the  
integrity of the elections of its own officials is  
inherent, and has been recognized and affirmed  
by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court.

There is no enemy of free government more dan-  
gerous and none so insidious as the corruption  
of the electorate. No one defends or excuses cor-  
ruption, and it would seem to follow that none  
would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it.

I recommend the enactment of a law directed  
against bribery and corruption in Federal elec-  
tions.

It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for  
a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sound-  
ing language to proclaim its purposes, or to take  
positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by  
potential force, and then to refuse to provide this  
force. If there is no intention of providing and  
of keeping the force necessary to back up a  
strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume  
such an attitude.

The strong arm of the government in enforce-  
ment respect for its just rights in international  
matters is the navy of the United States. I most  
earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the  
work of upbuilding the American navy.

Our people must keep steadily before their  
minds the fact that the justification for our stay  
in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly  
upon the good we are able to do in the islands.

## CO-OPERATION IN EDUCATION

The Virginia Commission in  
Session in City of  
Norfolk.

## GOV. MONTAGUE PRESIDES

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 6.—The meeting  
of the Co-Operative Education Com-  
mission of Virginia, which commenced in  
this city to-day is one of the most note-  
able gatherings of leading educators and  
influential citizens in the history of the  
State. Public education is a sub-  
ject in which the people of Norfolk have  
always taken great interest and this in-  
terest was manifested to-day by the  
large attendance at the meeting. The  
meeting was held in the auditorium of  
the First Baptist Church, in which the  
magnificent hall was held to its utmost  
capacity at each of the three meetings.

The feature of the evening session  
which was the first public one of the  
meeting was the address of Dr. E. A.  
Alderman, president of the University of  
Virginia, on "The Education of All the  
People." The address of welcome to the  
commission was delivered by William H.  
White, of this city and the response was  
delivered by Governor A. J. Montague,  
who also presided over the meeting.

Dr. Alderman, who is a man of distin-  
guished appearance, and an eloquent and  
fluent speaker, presented a logical and  
well-considered argument in favor of pop-  
ular education. He spoke in a graceful  
and happy vein. In part he said: "I have  
not long been a citizen of Virginia, but  
I have been here long enough to expect  
and appreciate a country and a  
people which has made Virginia  
famous. I am, however, from the neigh-  
boring State of North Carolina and  
however much the citizens of the two States  
may scrap with each other, they do not  
allow a third party to take a hand in  
the game."

In discussing the relation which the  
University of Virginia bears to its sister  
institutions in the State, Dr. Alderman  
declared that there could be no antago-  
nism between them, that they are all  
engaged in the noble work of educa-  
tion in the State and should work  
in harmony.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

## MANY TRAMPLED IN WILD RUSH TO DOORS

Slight Blaze and Cry of Fire  
Causes Panic in Nebraska  
Theatre.

## DEROULEDE AND JAURES FIGHT DUEL WITH PISTOLS

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 6.—A serious  
panic occurred in the Norfolk auditorium  
during a matinee at which "Cinderella"  
was being presented to-day. A score of  
persons were badly trampled but no one  
was killed. The panic was caused by a  
slight blaze which started from an elec-  
tric light wire. Some person turned in  
a fire alarm, and at the same time a man  
in the gallery shouted "fire." In a mo-  
ment the parquet was a mass of people  
trying to reach the exits. These were  
found closed, which added to the excite-  
ment. The blaze was quickly extinguished,  
but the surging crowd continued its  
rush for the doors. The firemen finally  
quieted the audience, but a large num-  
ber had received serious injuries, mostly  
by being trampled upon.

The theatre management says the doors  
were not locked and could have been  
easily opened but for the frenzied condition  
of the audience.

DEROULEDE AND JAURES  
FIGHT DUEL WITH PISTOLS  
HENDAYE, FRANCE, Dec. 6.—M. De-  
roulede and M. Jaures, the Socialist leader  
in the French Chamber of Deputies, fought  
a duel with pistols here to-day. The  
exchange of shots had no result.

The political prominence of the partici-  
pants in the meeting attracted great in-  
terest. The Spanish government warned  
the parties not to fight in Spain, so the  
French government allowed M. Dero-  
ulede and M. Jaures. The duel grew out  
of the Joan of Arc controversy.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

## RUSSIANS FAIL TO RETAKE HILL

Estimated That They Have Lost  
3,000 Men in Attempt to  
Recover Lost Ground.

## KUROPATKIN IN DANGER

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, December 6.—(Noon.) The Rus-  
sians are nightly attacking 300 Metre Hill  
in a determined endeavor to retake the  
summit of the ground in contention. The  
Japanese are increasing their defenses  
on the position, and have succeeded so  
far in repelling all the assaults. The  
Russians have suffered the heaviest  
losses, and it is estimated that they have  
sacrificed 3,000 men in their effort to  
recapture the ground which the Japanese  
are confident in their ability to hold.

Observations indicate that the garrison  
is feeling the shortage of men.

The works against Sung Shu Mountain  
and the forts to the eastward are pro-  
gressing steadily, and all indications point  
to an early general assault, although  
the date when it will begin is kept secret.

It is expected that the next general as-  
sault will prove successful.

Bombard Squadron.  
The effective bombardment of the Rus-  
sian battleships in Port Arthur, which  
began on Saturday last, was one of the  
results of the capture of 203 Metre Hill.

Up to that time the warships had been  
able to shelter from the Japanese fire  
under Pelyu Mountain, but the capture  
of 203 Metre Hill, November 23-25th, en-  
abled the Japanese to turn their guns on  
the Russian warships with the result that  
a number of them have been set on fire  
and the others must either put to sea or  
suffer irreparable damage.

The Port Arthur besiegers report as  
follows: "On Saturday, December 3d, our  
naval guns bombarded the enemy's ships.  
The Pobeda was struck six times, a ves-  
sel of the Ritsivian type was hit eight  
times and on other ships sixteen shells  
took effect."

"On Monday following, the same plan,  
the Pobeda was hit seven times, the  
Poltava eleven times and the Ritsivian  
eleven times. At about 3 P. M. the after-  
noon, one of our shells struck a magazine  
on Pelyu Mountain, causing a heavy  
explosion. The conflagration which fol-  
lowed was not extinguished for two hours.

"The same day our heavy guns were  
directed at the enemy's ships. The Per-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## PLATT TO SPRING REDUCTION BILL

New York Senator Will  
Introduce Measure Cut-  
ting Representation.

## HAY SAYS THERE IS NO DANGER

Virginian Does Not Believe Con-  
gress Will Attempt to Do  
Anything—Regards the  
Silence of the Presi-  
dent as Very Sig-  
nificant.